DeltaGraph
The Ultimate Charting and Graphics Solution™

VERSION 1.5 ADDENDUM

DeltaPoint.

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Welcome to DeltaGraph 1.5

Welcome to DeltaGraph 1.5. This addendum explains changes to DeltaGraph since version 1.0 was released. If you are using the program for the first time, we suggest you read this addendum and the first two chapters of the users manual before you get started. If you already use DeltaGraph, this will acquaint you with the new features we've added in version 1.5 and explain any changes in how the program works. Also read the "DeltaGraph 1.5 Release Notes" text file for any last minute documentation changes.

New Features

The following list highlights the changes and new features that have been added to DeltaGraph 1.5.

- Import CricketGraph™ data files directly.
- New data functions.
- The ability to add to or revise the data in your existing charts.
- New types of X-Y plots including: Scatter, Paired Scatter, X-Y Line and Paired X-Y Line.
- Chart overlays to create combination and Double-Y Axis charts.
- Advanced Error Bar formatting.
- True dashed lines.
- Superscripts, Subscripts and Line breaks in label, legend and title text.
- Custom Chart format size options.
- New Curve Fitting options.
- An Internal Command Language to build charts automatically.
- Span gaps of missing data points.
- Fractional character spacing.
- Two new number formats.
- Color palettes and printing.
- DeltaSymbol font changes.
- Internationalization.
- New preferences settings.

Installation

The DeltaGraph application is now shipped in a compressed form to allow the program to fit on an 800K floppy disk. DeltaGraph 1.5 can only be used on a system with a hard disk, 1.4 Mb floppies, or a large capacity storage device.

Before installing be sure to lock both your Program and Utilities disks.

To install DeltaGraph 1.5:

1. Insert the DeltaGraph Program disk and copy "DeltaGraph ™ 1.5 Installer" onto your hard disk.

You may want to create a new folder on your hard disk in which to install DeltaGraph . If so create the folder first and then drag the Installer icon into it.

2. Double-click on the installer icon on your hard disk.
3. Choose the folder in which you want to install DeltaGraph and click on the Install button.

A copy of DeltaGraph ™ 1.5 will be created in the folder you selected. If you have copied the installer onto your hard disk, it will be automatically deleted once DeltaGraph has been installed.

4. If you use Hypercard™ you should now copy the HyperCharter stack from the program disk into your DeltaGraph folder.
5. Eject the DeltaGraph Program disk and insert the Utilities disk.
6. Select the files you want and copy them into the DeltaGraph Folder on your hard disk.

See pages 1-4 through 1-8 of the DeltaGraph Users Manual for more detailed information about each of the files on the DeltaGraph Utilities Disk.

File Format Changes

All existing DeltaGraph documents can be opened with version 1.5. Documents created with version 1.5 *cannot* be opened with the 1.0 version. The document icon has also been modified (the bars on the chart are hollow, instead of filled) so that you can easily distinguish between old files and 1.5 files.

The Data Notebook

CricketGraph™ import

The **Import** command in the File menu now includes an option to directly import CricketGraph 1.2 or 1.3 data files into the Data Notebook.

Data Functions

There are several new functions available in the Data Notebook. Like all functions these are columnar based; that is, they act only on one or more columns of data that you select in the Functions dialog box. The following table lists the new functions and explains their usage.

TABLE A-1. DELTAGRAPH FUNCTIONS

Function	Description
Square root	Writes the square root of each value in the source column into the corresponding cells in the destination column.
Modulus	Writes the modulus of the source column into the corresponding cells in the destination column.
Average	Writes the average of each row of numbers for two or more source columns into the corresponding cell in the destination column. Hold down the shift key while selecting source columns to include more than one column in the average.
Total Average	Writes the average of the *total* of all the cells in the source columns into the first cell of the destination column. Hold down the shift key while selecting source columns to include more than one column in the total average.
Median	Writes the median of each row of numbers for two or more source columns into the corresponding cells in the destination column. Hold down the shift key while selecting source columns to include more than one column in the median
Total Median	Writes the median of the *total* of all the cells in the source columns into the first cell of the destination column.

DELTAGRAPH now remembers what function was last used in a particular column. When you select a column whose data was created by a function, that function will be automatically selected when you return to the **Function...** dialog.

Transpose data

A new item has been added to the Data menu called **Transpose**. It allows you to physically transpose your data so that all columns are switched to rows. Transpose works on all data on the page regardless of what is selected. The command is only available when the Data Notebook is active.

·Chart Info

A new section called "Chart Info" has been added to the **Plot** dialog. It provides a simple explanation of the chart type you have currently selected and explains what type of data selection is expected for that chart type.

Revising the Data Range of a Chart

DELTAGRAPH now has the capability to change or add to the range of data that is used to plot an existing chart. This powerful feature lets you quickly and easily add new series, categories, or data points to your charts; select different data sets for the same chart; or do comparisons of different segments of your data.

To revise data follow these steps:

1. Select the chart you want to change.
2. Choose **Revise Data** from the Data menu. DELTAGRAPH will return to the Data Notebook and display a "floating window" in the lower-left corner of the Data Notebook notifying you that you are in the revise data mode. The existing data range for the chart you selected will be highlighted.
3. If you want to add to your current data selection, hold down the ⌘ key and select the additional data. If you want a new range of data, de-select the current data by clicking in any cell, and then select a new range of data. You can select by column, row or individual cells.
4. When you have made your new data range selection, click on the Update button in the floating window. Your new data selection will be applied to the chart and you will return to the Chart window.

5. If you decide not to make any changes to your data selection click on the Cancel button in the floating window to quit out of the revise data mode.

Note: When you are in the revise data mode, many of the Data Notebook features are active and available to you. You can enter or import new data, create a link to an Excel 2.2 file, switch to another notebook page, or use the data functions to create new data. While in the revise data mode you cannot plot a new chart or delete the current chart.

New Chart Types

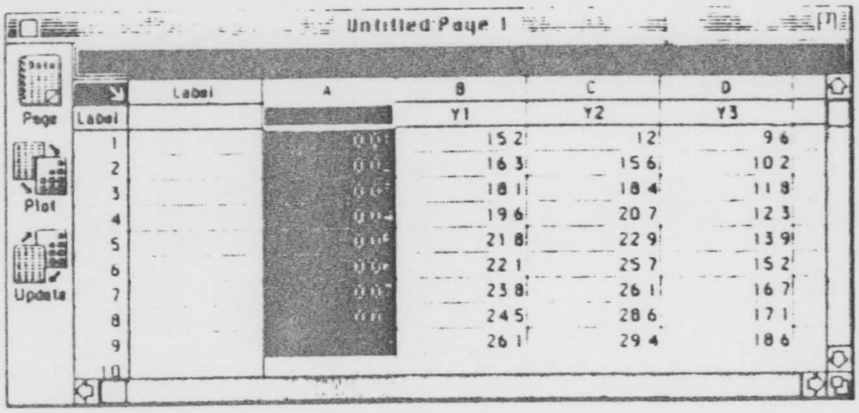
To add simplicity and greater flexibility for DeltaGraph users who use charts that have value axes on both the vertical (Y) and the horizontal (X) axes, we've changed the Scatter chart type and added 3 new chart types.

X-Y Line

X-Y Line produces a line chart in which both the vertical (Y) and the horizontal (X) axis are measured as values. This differs from a Line chart where the X axis is a category axis. The X-Y Line allows you to use unevenly spaced data increments in the X axis.

For each series in the chart, a line is drawn that corresponds to two coordinate data points. The first coordinate (X) is the same for all series and is taken from the *first* column of data selected in the Data Notebook. The second coordinates (Y) will differ for each series, and are taken from the remaining columns of selected data.

The following example shows you how data might be displayed for an X-Y Line chart. Notice that there is only one column labeled as an X coordinate and 3 columns labeled as Y coordinates. The X coordinate is highlighted.



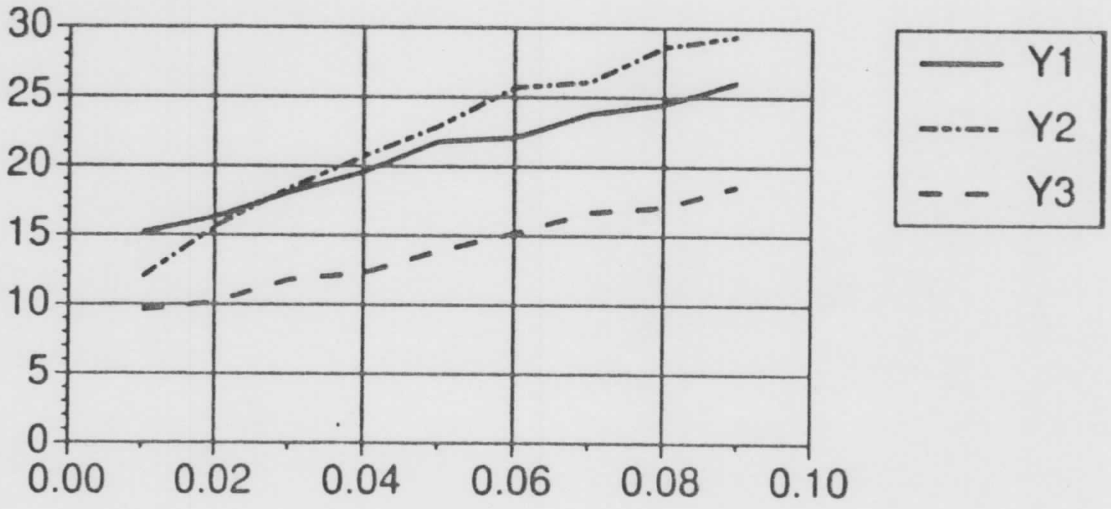
	Label	A	B	C	D
Label			Y1	Y2	Y3
1		[illegible]	15.2	12	9.6
2		[illegible]	16.3	15.6	10.2
3		[illegible]	18.1	18.4	11.8
4		[illegible]	19.6	20.7	12.3
5		[illegible]	21.8	22.9	13.9
6		[illegible]	22.1	25.7	15.2
7		[illegible]	23.8	26.1	16.7
8		[illegible]	24.5	28.6	17.1
9			26.1	29.4	18.6
10					

To label each series of an X-Y Line chart place the label text over each column of Y coordinates. These labels will appear in the chart legend. Because the X-Y Line chart uses values on both the vertical and the horizontal axis, there are no category labels.

If your X coordinate column is not physically located at the beginning of your data, you can select discontinuous areas of data by selecting the column you want for your X coordinate first, and then holding down the ⌘ key and choosing the data you want for your Y coordinates.

Note: If your X coordinate data is not in sorted order, DELTAGRAPH will sort the data internally so that the chart will draw a line from the point with the lowest X coordinate to the highest. Your actual data will not be changed in the Data Notebook. If you want your data to remain unsorted, you can use a Scatter chart and turn on **Connect Data Points** in the **Options...** dialog.

The following is an example of an X-Y Line chart.

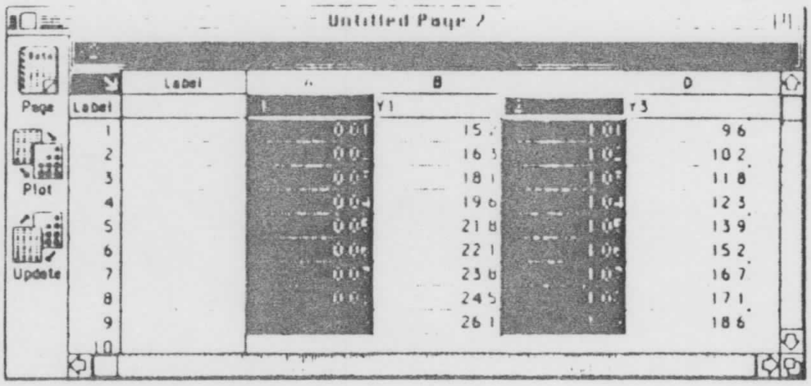


Paired X-Y Line

This chart type is similar to an X-Y Line, except for the type of data that is used to create it. The "Paired" refers to how the chart interprets the data that makes up each series of X and Y coordinates.

In the Paired X-Y Line, data is arranged in paired columns of coordinate points that make up each series. Each series has two columns of data. The first column produces the X coordinate of the point, the second column produces the Y coordinate of the point. A line is drawn connecting the points in the series. This allows you to plot data points that have different X and Y coordinates for each series.

The following example shows you how data might be displayed for a Paired X-Y Line chart. Notice that there are two columns labeled as X coordinates and 2 columns labeled as Y coordinates. The X coordinates are highlighted.



	Label	A	B		D
Label		[illegible]	Y1	[illegible]	Y3
1		0.01	15.[illegible]	1.01	9.6
2		0.0[illegible]	16.3	1.0[illegible]	10.2
3		0.0[illegible]	18.1	1.0[illegible]	11.8
4		0.04	19.6	1.04	12.3
5		0.0[illegible]	21.8	1.0[illegible]	13.9
6		0.0[illegible]	22.1	1.0[illegible]	15.2
7		0.0[illegible]	23.6	1.0[illegible]	16.7
8		[illegible]	24.5	[illegible]	17.1
9			26.1	[illegible]	18.6
10					

To label each series of a Paired X-Y Line chart place the label text over each column of X coordinates. These labels will appear in the chart legend. Because the Paired X-Y Line chart uses values on both the vertical and the horizontal axis, there are no category labels.

Note: If your X coordinate data is not in sorted order, DeltaGraph will sort the data internally so that the chart will draw a line from the point with the lowest X coordinate to the highest. Your actual data will not be changed in the Data Notebook. If you want your data to remain unsorted you can use a Paired Scatter chart and turn on **Connect Data Points** in the **Options...** dialog.

Scatter

Scatter produces a scatter plot in which both the vertical (Y) and the horizontal (X) axis are measured as values. For each series in the chart, symbols are drawn that correspond to two coordinate data points. The first coordinate (X) is the same for all series and is taken from the *first* column of data selected in the Data Notebook. The second coordinates (Y) will differ for each series, and are taken from the remaining columns of selected data.

To label each series of a Scatter chart place the label text over each column of Y coordinates. These labels will appear in the chart legend. Because the Scatter chart uses values on both the vertical and the horizontal axes, there are no category labels.

If your X coordinate column is not physically located at the beginning of your data, you can select discontinuous areas of data by selecting the column you want for your X coordinate first, and then holding down the ⌘ key and choosing the data you want for your Y coordinates.

Paired Scatter

The chart type that was called "Scatter" in version 1.0 is now called "Paired Scatter". The "Paired" refers to how the chart interprets the data that makes up each series of X and Y coordinates.

In the Paired Scatter chart, data is arranged in paired columns of coordinate points that make up each series. Each series has two columns of data. The first column produces the X coordinate of the point. The second column produces the Y coordinate of the point. A data symbol is plotted at the points with the specified X and Y coordinates. This allows you to plot data points that have different X and Y coordinates for each series.

To label each series of a Paired Scatter chart, place the label text over each column of X coordinates. These labels will appear in the chart legend. Because the Paired Scatter chart uses values on both the vertical and the horizontal axes, there are no category labels.

Chart Overlays and Combination Charts

Version 1.5 adds a significant new feature that allows you to overlay or combine two different types of charts into one. For example, you can create a chart that displays corporate revenue in columns, and shows expenses as a line drawn over those columns. Like all charts, overlays can be saved as Custom chart types so that they can be recalled later.

There are two parts to a combination chart. The first part is the *Base* chart. This is the main chart type that is selected in the **Plot** dialog when you first create a chart. The second part is the *Overlay* chart. This is the chart type that you apply to your base chart from the **Overlay...** dialog in the **Chart** menu. The data graphics of the Overlay will always go on top of the base chart.

The Overlay chart type uses data that is already a part of the base chart. This means that when creating a base chart which you will later add an overlay to, you must first select *all* of the data that you want to appear in the chart. This includes the data for both the base chart and the overlay.

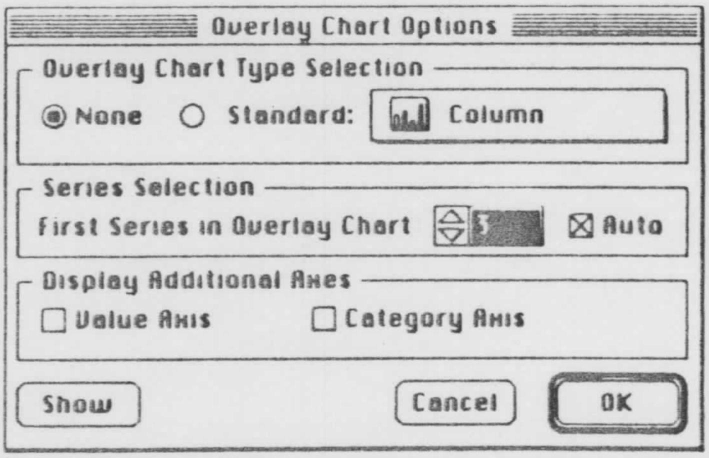
Note: If your chart does not include all of the data you want, use the **Revise Data...** command to add more data to the chart. This works both before and after you add an Overlay.

To create a combination chart:

1. Select all of the data you want to appear in the chart. To add an overlay to a chart you must have two or more series of data.

2. Click on the **Plot** icon and choose the chart type you want as your main or base chart type. Choose the chart window you want to send it to, and plot the chart.

3. Select the chart and choose **Overlay...** from the Chart menu. The following dialog will appear:



Overlay Chart Options

Overlay Chart Type Selection

● None ○ Standard: Column

Series Selection

First Series in Overlay Chart 3 ☒ Auto

Display Additional Axes

☐ Value Axis ☐ Category Axis

4. Click on the Pop-up menu in the Chart Type Selection section and choose the chart type you want to use for your overlay.

5. Select the first series you want to appear in the overlay chart. Only data that was originally selected when you made the master chart is available.

   The series number you pick and all the data series that follow will be assigned to the overlay chart. For example, if you have 5 data series in your chart and you choose 3 as the first series in your overlay chart, the third, fourth and fifth series will be displayed in the Overlay chart type; the first and second series will be displayed in the Base chart type.

6. You can add an additional axis to your chart by clicking on the appropriate checkbox in the Display Additional Axes section of the dialog.

Note: If you are working with chart types that have values on both the Horizontal (X) and Vertical (Y) axes, your Additional Axes choices will be **X Axis** and **Y Axis**.

7. Click on Show or OK to view the combination chart.

Note: Not all chart types are available for overlays. 3-D charts and non-rectangular 2-D charts cannot be overlaid. There are also some combinations that are not available. A chart with values on both axes can only be overlaid with a chart that also has values on the X and Y axes. Overlay options that are not available or compatible will be dimmed in the Overlay dialog.

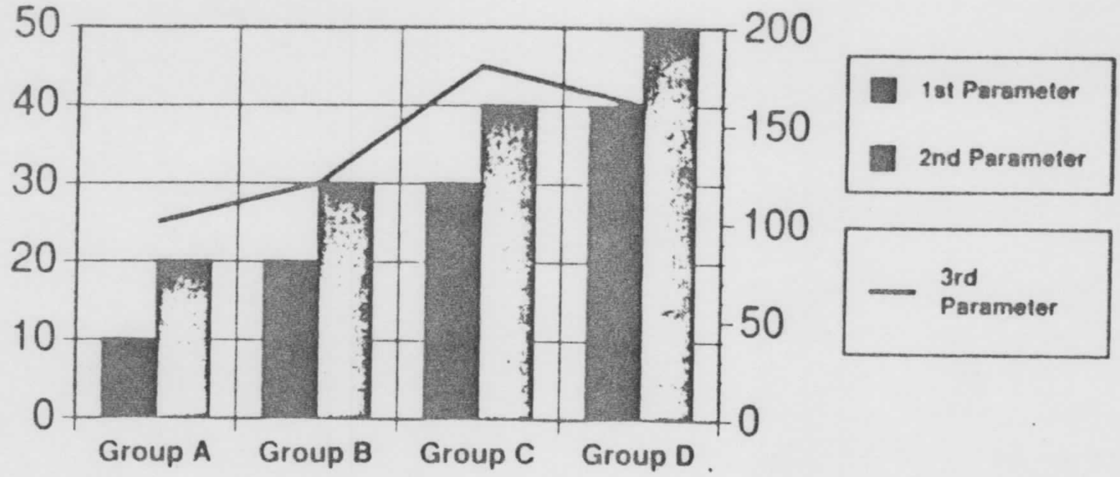
Once you have created an overlay, the **Options...** menu item will change to a hierarchical menu so that you can choose options for either the Main or Overlay chart.

Double-Axis Charts

In combination with the overlay feature, DeltaGraph also lets you display additional axes on your charts. You can add a second horizontal (X) and/or vertical (Y) axis to your 2-dimensional charts. These additional axes can be formatted independently of the original axes.

You can add an additional axis to charts that do not include overlays. For example, in a large chart, you may want to show your Y or X axis labels twice to increase the readability of your chart.

In most cases, however, you will probably add a second Y axis in conjunction with an overlay so that you can display widely different ranges of data sets on the same chart. See the example on the following page:



In this example the first two series (1st Parameter and 2nd Parameter) are part of the base chart which was created as a Column chart. The third series (3rd Parameter) is part of the overlay Line chart. The value axis on the left defines the range of data for the columns, while the value axis on the right was added as part of the overlay and defines the range of data for the line. When a second axis is added with an overlay, the legend will be split into two sections – one for the base chart, one for the overlay chart.

To create a chart with two independent Y (or X) axes:

1. Select the chart you want to add an axis to. Following the steps in the section on chart overlays, create an overlay so that at least one series of data is part of an overlay. Typically this data would be within a different range of values from the data in the base chart.

2. While in the **Overlay**... dialog, select which additional axis you want by clicking on the appropriate checkbox in the Display Additional Axes section.

3. Click Show or OK.

DeltaGraph will create the additional axis. If it is a value axis, it will be automatically scaled to fit the data that is part of the overlay.

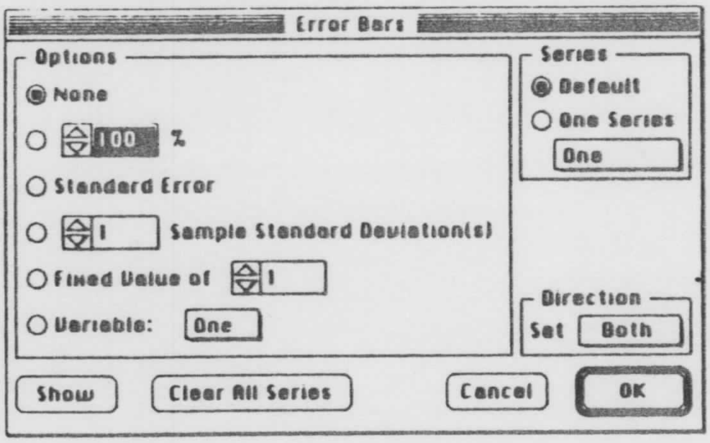
Note: In some cases, when creating a Double-Axis chart, your overlay chart type will be the same as the main chart type. You need to create it as an overlay in order to differentiate which data goes with the second axis.

After a second X or Y axis has been added to a chart you will be able to select the additional axis in the Axis, Grids, Ticks, and Labels menu items in the Chart menu. This allows you to format the additional axis independent of the original axis.

Error Bars

DeltaGraph 1.5 includes three major additions to error bars.

- Error bars are now available in bar and column charts.
- Error bars can now be set for individual data series.
- You now have the option to use different parameters for the upper and lower error bars.



The Error Bar dialog now lets you choose error bar options for *all* series, or for an *individual* series. When the **Default** button in the Series section of the dialog is selected, changes you make in the Options and Direction sections will affect all series *except* those that you have specifically made changes to by clicking on the **One Series** button.

When the **One Series** button is selected, changes in the Options and Direction sections will affect only the series that is shown in the pop-up list below the button. Once you have specified different parameters for an individual series, changes you make while you are in the default mode will not affect it.

To clear the individual settings of a particular series, select the series and click on the Clear One Series button. This changes the settings for that series back to the default setting. To clear the settings of all the series, select the Default button and click on the Clear All Series button. This changes the settings for all series back to the default setting.

To set error bars for all data series:

1. Select the chart that you want to add error bars to. Error bars can be added to Column, Bar, Line, Step, Scatter, Paired Scatter, X-Y Line, and Paired X-Y Line charts.
2. Choose **Error Bars...** from the Chart menu.
3. Make sure the **Default** radio button is on in the Series section of the dialog.
4. Choose the type of error bars you want to apply to the series from the Options section of the dialog.
5. Click Show or OK to see the results.

To set error bars for an individual data series:

1. Select the chart that you want to add error bars to.
2. Choose **Error Bars...** from the Chart menu.
3. In the Series section of the dialog, choose the specific series that you want error bars for.
4. Choose the type of error bars you want to apply to the series from the Options section of the dialog.
5. Click Show or OK to see the results.

To set the upper or lower error bar:

1. Select the chart you want.
2. Choose **Error Bars...** from the Chart menu.
3. In the Direction section of the Error bar dialog, click on the pop-up to change the setting from Both to Plus or Minus.
4. Choose the type of error bars you want to apply to the data.
5. Click Show or OK to see the results.

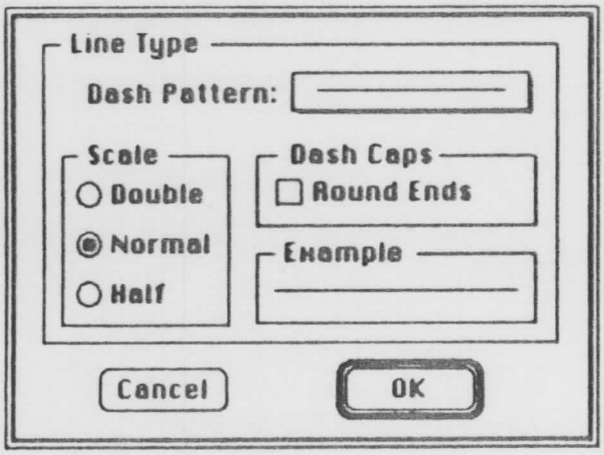
Note: You can have different error bar parameters for the Plus or Minus bar. For example you might use the standard error for the Plus, but use a percentage for the Minus. You can also use the direction settings in combination with individual series settings.

Special Lines

You can now format any line in your charts or drawing objects with special Postscript dash patterns.

To create a special line:

1. Select the line, drawing, or chart object that you want to change.
2. Choose **Special Lines** from the Drawing menu. This displays the following dialog:
3. Choose the dash pattern from the pop-up list.
4. You may also set the scale of the dash pattern by choosing Double, Normal or Half sized scale.



Line Type

Dash Pattern:

Scale

○ Double

● Normal

○ Half

Dash Caps

☐ Round Ends

Example

5. If you want your dashes to have rounded ends check the box in the Dash Caps section of the dialog. An example line showing your selections and adjustments is displayed in the Example section of the dialog box.
6. Click OK.

You can modify the color, pattern, and line weight of a special line, by using the appropriate pop-ups on the Tool palette.

Superscripts, Subscripts, and Line Breaks

DeltaGraph now lets you add superscripts, subscripts, and line breaks to the text in your labels, legends, and titles.

DeltaGraph uses codes embedded in your chart data to set the controls for these features. The codes are always invoked by the use of a backslash (\) character followed by the specific code for one of 4 different controls.

- The plus (+) sign gives the command to superscript text that follows.
- The minus (-) sign gives the command to subscript text that follows.
- The equal (=) sign gives the command to return the text to normal.
- The letter (r) gives the command to add a line break and wrap any text that follows to the next line.

For example if you entered this text "**a\-i\=X\+2**" into a label cell in your data notebook the label in your chart would look like this:

$$a_iX^2$$

To make it simpler to add these command codes, we've added four new menu items to the Text menu. They are: **Add Superscript**, **Add Subscript**, **Add Normal**, and **Add Line Break**. When you are entering or editing text in the Data Notebook or in the axis title dialogs, these four menu items are active. Selecting any of them will automatically add the appropriate command code.

Note: Superscripts, subscripts and line breaks can only be added to labels, legends and axis titles. Text edit boxes do not support this feature.

Custom Chart Size

When using a Custom chart, you now have the option to create the chart using the default chart size that all new charts are created in, or to draw the chart to the same physical size of your original Custom chart.

Both the **Plot...** and the **Change Type...** dialog now include an option to use the saved size of a Custom chart type. Check the **Use Saved Size** box to create a Custom chart of the same size as the original chart.

Curve Fitting

Curve fit boundaries

Previously certain curve fits would show outside the boundaries of the chart axes. DELTAGRAPH will now only display curves within the boundaries of the axes. If you wish to see more of the curve you can extend your data ranges of your value axes.

R^2 value

When you choose a linear, logarithmic, polynomial or exponential curve type in the **Curve Fitting...** dialog, the R^2 or correlation coefficient value is given along with the formula. This value can be copied and pasted into a text block in your Chart window.

Connect Lines through Missing Data Points

A new check box called **Span Gaps** has been added to the **Options...** menu item under the Chart menu for Line, X-Y Line, Step, and Scatter charts. If this box is checked your chart will draw connecting lines through any missing data points. The line will draw from the last data point before the missing data to the first data point after the missing data.

If you choose this option on a Step chart, the line will draw vertically up to the level of the next available data point and then horizontally over to that point.

Internal Command Language (ICL)

DELTAGRAPH's Internal Command Language lets you automate chart creation from another application or text string. Using programs such as HyperCard™, SuperCard™, Microsoft® Excel, or any other application that can generate a text string and send it to the clipboard, you can create *Command Scripts* that will automatically bring in data, create charts, and copy them into the clipboard for transfer back to the original application.

Command Script Format

There are 3 basic parts to each Command Script.

- The first segment is the *Header*. This information tells DELTAGRAPH that a command script follows.
- The second segment is the *Command List* that sets the parameters for the creation and formatting of the chart.
- The third segment is the *Data* to be charted.

The first item in the script is always a 4 character header **"DGRH"**. This is the application creator name for DELTAGRAPH and informs the program that a command script follows. The header is followed by a semi-colon ";" to separate it from the next part of the command script.

The header is followed by the command list that describes the chart type and the formatting options to be included. Each of the individual commands are also separated by a semi-colon.

A command list would·look something like this:

chart=*chartname*;w=200;h=150;color;ps;quit

Note: ***chartname*** can be any valid DELTAGRAPH chart name or any Custom chart name that you have created in your Custom chart library. Spelling must be exact and for 3 dimensional charts the name must include the dash between the "3" and the "D" and a space after the "D". For Example: "**3-D Column**".

The header and the command list are always on the same line of text with no carriage returns. DELTAGRAPH does not require that the command list be in a particular order. The total length of all parameters in the header and the command list cannot be greater than 255 characters.

The command list is ended by a carriage return. The next line and all following lines of text make up the data to be used in creating the chart. The data must be in tab-delimited form, with a carriage return at the end of each line of text. The chart will use the data in the same way as it would if it were in the Data Notebook. Any series labels should appear in the first line of data, any category labels should appear in the first column of data.

In a word processor your data would look something like this:

(tab)	First Qtr.	Second Qtr.	Third Qtr.	Fourth Qtr.
U.S.	11	15	21	22
Europe	10	25	33	37
Asia	44	49	42	52

If we put the whole command script together it would look like this:

```
DGRH;chart=Column;w=200;h=150;color;ps;quit
(tab)       First Qtr.    Second Qtr.   Third Qtr.    Fourth Qtr.
U.S.        11            15            21            22
Europe      10            25            33            37
Asia        44            49            42            52
```

ICL Commands

There are two types of commands in the Internal Command Language. Some require the user to enter a parameter and others only require the command name. Commands requiring you to enter a parameter have an equal "=" sign immediately after them. All commands except the header command and the chart command are optional. If an available command is not used in the script, the default chart setting is used when creating the chart. Also if a command or parameter is misspelled, it is ignored. Commands are not case-sensitive.

The following table contains the list of ICL commands:

TABLE A-2. INTERNAL COMMAND LANGUAGE

Command	Description
DGRH	This is the header command that informs DELTAGRAPH that a command script follows. It must be used at the beginning of every script.
chart=*chartname*	This command describes what type of chart you want the script to build. You can choose any of the standard chart types, the 3-D chart types, or any custom chart types you have designed and are in your custom chart library. Example: **chart=3-D Column**

w=*integer* [optional]	This command describes the width of the plotframe for 2-D charts, and the width of the X and Y axes in 3-D charts. Width is measured in points (1 point is equal to 1/72 of an inch). The parameter entered can be any integer between 1 and 32767. Example: **w=350**
h=*integer* [optional]	This command describes the height of the plotframe in 2-D charts, and the height of the Z axis in 3-D charts. Height is measured in points (1 point is equal to 1/72 of an inch). The parameter entered can be any integer between 1 and 32767. Example: **h=225**
font=*fontname* [optional]	This command describes the Macintosh font type you want to be used in your chart. You can use any Macintosh font available in the Font menu. Example: **font=Times**
size=*fontsize* [optional]	This command describes the font size for the text in your chart. You can enter any integer between 3 and 127. Example: **size=18**
color [optional]	This command tells DeltaGraph to draw the chart using color defaults.
ps [optional]	This command tells DeltaGraph to embed a Postscript® description in the picture. Use this command if you are planning to put the picture into a drawing, layout or presentation program that supports object oriented PICT files that will be printed with a Postscript device.
quit [optional]	This command tells DeltaGraph to quit after building the chart.

Note: There is no **Copy** command. DeltaGraph automatically copies the chart you create with your command script to the clipboard.

Command Script Example

We have included a sample HyperCard™ stack called "HyperCharter" on your disk that gives you a simple example of how the Internal Command Language can be used to automate chart making. We invite you to study the stack, specifically the button script in the Make Chart button to learn more about using ICL.

Fractional Character Spacing

DELTAGRAPH now supports fractional character spacing. This will provide higher quality printing to non-PostScript printers, and will also allow you to take full advantage of the features in Adobe Type Manager™. You may notice some degradation in the on-screen quality of characters in text edit boxes as you are editing them. However, once you have de-selected the text edit box, the characters will appear normally.

Additional Number Formats

There are two additional formats to choose from when formatting numbers in a Chart window. They are **Scientific (10)** and **Engineering (10)**. They are similar to Scientific and Engineering formats except that the exponents are displayed as superscripts. For example a number formatted as Scientific looks like **1.234E-2**. The same number formatted as Scientific (10) would be displayed as **$1.234\text{x}10^{-2}$**.

Color

DELTAGRAPH will now includes another color palette for users that have color monitors and boards that display only 16 colors. DeltaGraph will automatically adjust to the 16 color palette when it runs on a 16 color monitor.

DELTAGRAPH will now print to color printers that only allow 8 colors such as the ImageWriter II with color ribbon and the Hewlett Packard PaintJet™.

Symbols

We have added a new set of symbols to the **DeltaSymbol** font. These symbols are opaque version of all the open or transparent symbols in the previous set of symbols. The opaque symbols are located in a group to the right of the original symbols.

We've also modified the technique used to center data symbols and they will now center more precisely on a point.

Internationalization

Date, time, and currency formatting is now compatible with international system software.

New Preferences

There are three new preference settings that allow you to set defaults to:

- Turn on or off perspective labels in 3-D charts.
- Automatically reduce the font size of superscripts and subscripts by 20%.
- Add Postscript comments to PICT files.

To change the default, simply click on the check box for the particular preference setting you want to change.